Pecos Texas, a region geographically distant (as viewed from Dallas, which is about a third as far from El Paso as is Ithaca, New York), geologically unrelated, and floristically distinct from the area of the type locality of De Candolle's species. Probable isotypes in the U. S. National Herbarium and the Gray Herbarium are clearly A. praealtus, with characteristic leaf-texture and venation. I do not concur in Dr. Wiegand's opinion (1. c., p. 27) that Gray was in error in assigning the specimen in his possession to $A$. praealtus (under its former name, A. salicifolius). The earliest name for the species erroneously called $A$. coerulescens is apparently $A$. hesperius Gray, Synoptical Flora 1 (pt. 2): 192, 1884: "Damp soil and along streams, S. Colorado and New Mexico to Arizona and S. California. Has been variously taken for A. longifolius, Novi-Belgii, aestivus, \&c., and coll. by Wright, Greene, Rothrock, Cleveland, Parish, Lemmon, \&c."-Lloyd H. Shinners, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Chenopodium hybridum L., var. Standleyanum (Aellen), comb. nov. C.gigantospermum Aellen, var. Standleyanum Aellen in Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. xxvi. 147 (1929) and C. Standleyanum Aellen, l. c. 153 (1929).

Surely Chenopodium gigantospermum Aellen, the commonest American representative of Old World C. hybridum, differs from the latter only in its larger seeds. It is so like true C. hybridum that acute botanists from Pursh to Standley have detected no difference; neither can others who had compared the plants, except in size of seed. C. gigantospermum is properly called C. hybridum L., var. gigantospermum (Aellen) Rouleau in Nat. Canad. lxxi. 268 (1944). Its seeds are $1.5-2 \mathrm{~mm}$. in diameter, the variety of wide range from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Var. Standleyanum, chiefly of the interior of the continent, has the seeds $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$. broad.-M. L. Fernald.

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